

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1893.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

LEYS

THE JEWELER



A KING PIN.

THE KING AND QUEEN of pins are in our stock and he's a jack who don't admire them. If you don't happen to be stuck on our pins, however, we can show you a large stock of other things. This is the point pricks the bubble of competition. Honest dealing is the immediate jewel of business and is a part of our stock in trade.

Our Souvenir Spoon Display is the Finest and Best Selected in Montana.

LEYS

The Jeweler, Outley Block, Butte

THIS SPACE RESERVED

FOR

THE RED BOOT.

NOW ELEGANTLY REFITTED.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SOON.

IN THE MEANTIME WE HAVE SHOES FOR EVERYBODY

A. DUCHARME & CO.,

36 MAIN ST., BUTTE.

THE FLAG HAULED DOWN

Commissioner Blount Declares Of the Protectorate of Hawaii.

NO DEMONSTRATION MADE

The United States Will Resist Any Attempted Interference By Other Governments—The Protectorate Was Inconsistent.

HONOLULU, April 6.—The stars and stripes, which for two months have floated from the government building, have been hauled down and the remaining forces from the United States cruiser Boston have been sent aboard the ship. Nothing indicative of American authority remains in Honolulu save Minister Stevens and Commissioner Blount. The report that Commissioner Blount would order the flag down and the protectorate abolished, got abroad on the night of March 31, the preceding day, and the occurrence created among the American party a feeling of consternation, not altogether unshared by indignation. This was due to the fact perhaps, that Blount had maintained a Chinese wall about his purposes and his mission and satisfied neither side as to whether he came as an envoy to negotiate, or as a minister to negotiate. On the afternoon of March 31, Blount had a lengthy and secret conference with President Dole and the cabinet, after which he notified them of his intention to declare the protectorate established by Minister Stevens, Feb. 17. It is understood that he gave as a reason that the Washington administration did not regard the protectorate as necessary, and further, that it was incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations between the two countries. The United States, however, would brook no hostile interference in Hawaiian affairs by another foreign power. Conscious of their strength, in view of the latter assurance, the provisional government, though somewhat reluctantly, acquiesced in the commissioner's decision and prepared to order out force to maintain the peace and quiet which had continued almost unbroken during the protectorate.

On the morning of April 1, President Dole of the cabinet inspected the troops and volunteer companies were called out, making, with the regulars, about 400 in all. The hour for hauling down the American flag was fixed for 11 o'clock. As early as 8, the streets began to fill and while the residents discussed, not without some heat, the unlooked for action of the American commissioner, at Palace square, natives, Chinese, Japanese, half-breeds, Portuguese and whites, on foot, horseback and in carriages, waited to see the flag come down. On the faces of the American residents were looks of chagrin; while broad grins overspread the faces of the natives. The majority of onlookers, however, preserved a stolid silence.

Just before 11, the regular troops of the provisional government marched into the enclosure before the government building. They were followed by the volunteers. Gatling guns and two Hotchkiss field pieces were placed in a position to silence any hostile demonstrations. Other troops were stationed about the city. Inside the government yard were President Dole and the members of the cabinet, Chief Justice Judd and other officials, officers from the naval vessels in the harbor, prominent residents and representatives of the press. At 11:10 Lieutenant Draper, U. S. N., stepped forth amid a sudden hush of the throng and, facing the government building, raised his bugle and sounded the call in clear and distinct notes. Drawn by unseen agencies, the flag sank from its height and a minute later the Hawaiian emblem was hoisted in its place. Not a cheer, scarcely a sound, accompanied the transformation.

Troops were then stationed about the building and Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, which they at once evacuated and then marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston. The lack of demonstration is attributed to the fact that the queen requested the natives to make no outburst. Commissioner Blount remains a good deal like the American sphinx. About all the public knowledge of him here is contained in a letter from Cleveland to President Dole, which says: "I have made a choice of James H. Blount as special commissioner, to visit the Hawaiian islands and to make a report concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent, the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, and in all matters affecting the relations with the government of the Hawaiian islands, his authority is paramount. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he would use every endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both governments and render himself acceptable to your excellency."

Blount was introduced by Minister Stevens and presented his credentials from the president. Attorney General Smith, in speaking of the meeting, said that while the commissioner gave no direct assurance beyond that the United States would allow no foreign interference here, the Hawaiian government is well pleased with the manner of the commissioner and did not think that their interests would suffer at his hands. The chief danger apprehended is of the Japanese interfering. The day before the flag was hauled down a rumor was started that the queen, anticipating the event, would apply to the captain of the Japanese cruiser for protection against the provisional government and for assistance to restore her to the throne. Minister Stevens, Commissioner Blount and Admiral Skerret consulted over the matter and it is stated that they agreed that Japanese interference would be an act of hostility to the United States and would be repelled. No hostile demonstration, however, has been made by any party up to the present time. The officers of the Japanese cruiser called on Admiral Sker-

ret a few days ago and assured him that no hostile intentions were entertained by the Japanese.

THE ENGLAND-KENNEDY SUIT.

Submitted to the Jury Late Last Night—Able Arguments.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

MISSOULA, April 13.—The England-Kennedy case which has occupied the attention of Judge Brantly and a jury of twelve citizens since last Monday morning was submitted to the jury for determination at 10:45 o'clock to-night. In this celebrated case, A. G. England, vice president of the First National bank, sues for the possession of the Missoula hotel property and the land upon which the old Rodgers house formerly stood and for the rental of the same by virtue of a deed executed to him by William Kennedy, in December, 1891, the consideration being \$57,000. In contesting this suit, Kennedy claims that the deed was executed in return for money advanced by England to release a mortgage that stood upon this property, amounting to \$40,000 and accrued interest, and for the payment of other liabilities, amounting to about \$16,000, and was intended as a mortgage, and that the disputed property was to be reconveyed to him if, within a period of five years from the date of the mortgage, he should repay to England the sum of \$57,000, together with the lawful interest. The evidence in the case has been of a most conflicting nature, the witnesses for each side testifying to a condition of affairs on material points in direct opposition to each other.

Arguments were begun late this afternoon and continued this evening before an audience that completely tested the capacity of the district court room. The argument of attorney Robert B. Smith of Helena for the defendant was the most able oratorical effort ever heard in this city, and was liberally applauded by the spectators. Judge McConnell's closing address for the plaintiff was a masterly piece of work and was likewise well received. Owing to the many points to be determined, it is not expected that the jury will reach a verdict, if at all, until late to-morrow.

For the Plaintiff.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

MISSOULA, April 14.—A. m.—The jury in the case of England vs. Kennedy, brought in a verdict for England, the plaintiff, at 12 o'clock to-night for the restitution of the property and \$1 damages for rent.

WON BY CALHOUN.

The Tennessee Derby Was Run on a Muddy Track in the Rain.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—The Montgomery Park track was deep with mud at the opening of the spring meeting to-day and the rain fell during many races. Thirty-five hundred people were in the grand stand and the bookmakers did a flourishing business. The event of the day was the Tennessee derby. Hugh Penny was scratched and knowing ones said it meant a gift to Calhoun. The start was made in the rain with Michael leading, Bob Speed second, Revenue third, and Calhoun, Belfast and Francis Pope in the order named. Kunsie lay back with Calhoun until he reached the stretch. Then he went to the front and remained there, winning by a length without effort. Francis Pope made a game effort to collar the winner but had all he could do to beat Michael out of a place. Belfast showed up fourth and Revenue fifth, Bob Speed sixth. Time, 2:04½. The stake was worth \$2,400 to the winner.

Six furlongs—Dutch Owen first, Rally second, Beattie third. Time, 1:20½.

Four furlongs—May Thompson first, Onno second, Annie Buckingham third. Time, 38¾.

Derby—Calhoun first, Francis Pope second, Michael third. Time, 2:04½.

Seven furlongs—Sam Farmer first, Cora Taylor second, Miss Patton third. Time, 1:35¾.

One mile—Churchill Clark first, Granite second, Bob Rice, Jr., third. Time, 1:49.

Four furlongs—Elmer F. first, Follow-day second, Pontonia third. Time, 38¾.

LITTLE TOUGH.

The Horse That Made Anaconda People Laugh Gets a Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Three-fourths of a mile—Inkerman, first; Tigress, second; Bronco, third. Time, 1:15.

Five eighths of a mile—Ariola colt, first; Atticus, second; Ovation, third. Time, 1:02½.

Mile and an eighth—Belfast, first; Sir Walter, second; Raindrop, third. Time, 1:59¾.

Seven eighths of a mile—Martinet, first; Wicklow, second; Rosebud, third. Time, 1:30.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Sympathetic's Last, first; Bessie W., second; Red Cloud, third. Time, 1:22¾.

Six furlongs—Jackson Urn, first; Little Tough and Oakland, dead heat; Stoneman, third. Time, 1:15¾.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Hickey and Burkhardt Both in Jail—Hickey Has a Wife.

MORRILLTON, Ark., April 13.—The first witness to identify Frank Hickey, the defendant in the Clayton trial, testified this morning. It was D. C. McLoughlin, engineer of the government building at Little Rock. He stated that Hickey was in Arkansas in December, 1888. The defendant was greatly disconcerted when identified. Burkhardt's brother was examined and he was unable to recognize Hickey as the boy raised by his mother at Shawneetown, Illinois. Burkhardt this afternoon said that he knew all about the case, but would not give his evidence until summoned before the grand jury. When the case closed this afternoon, an order was made, committing the defendant to jail to await the grand jury, and Burkhardt to the penitentiary at Little Rock for safe keeping. This morning Hickey received a telegram from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, signed "Kate," supposed to be from his wife. The telegram read: "Will leave here for Morrillton to-day. Hold proceedings if possible."

Couldn't Agree.

New York, April 13.—No settlement was reached regarding the lockout at the adjourned conference of manufacturers and cutters. After being in session nearly six hours, they adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

A BIG LOT OF GRIEF

Roach, Martin and Fall Are All to Be Investigated.

THE POOR STATE OF KANSAS

It Has a Head of Trouble in Elections—The Composition of the Next House—Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Republican senators in caucus this morning decided to insist to the last on the investigation of the charges against Roach and of the claim of Ady to Martin's seat. It was decided that a vigorous opposition should be made against the consideration of the Roach case behind closed doors. But one conclusion, they insisted, could be the outcome of the struggle that would be precipitated, and that was that the senate should agree that the committee on privileges and elections should be a sub-committee, or otherwise, to investigate the Roach case and the validity of the claim of Martin to a seat, during the recess, and report to the senate at the next regular session. If, finally, the democrats are prepared to assume the responsibility of voting down the resolution to investigate, it must be done, the republican senators asserted with vehemence, by voting a quorum and the responsibility for such action will thus be placed where it belongs. In conformity to the conclusion of the caucus, Chandler, as soon as the executive session was over, took occasion to proceed to address the senate on the Roach resolution. Mr. Gorman asked that he defer his remarks until to-morrow and Chandler replied that he would give way until to-morrow, if he could have the unanimous consent of the senate to take up the resolution after the conclusion of the business of the morning hour. This consent, much to the surprise of many was given, and Chandler will speak early to-morrow.

FALL'S RECORD.

The Judiciary Committee Is Confronted With Conflicting Testimony.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The subcommittee on judiciary was engaged this afternoon in examining the charges that have been made against A. B. Fall, nominated to be associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. It is said by republicans from that territory that Fall is not a competent man for the place, for the reason that he is more of a politician than a lawyer, and further, he is disposed to be tyrannical and lacking in those essentials that go to make up unprejudiced judges. No imputations upon his integrity are made. The charges did not reach the committee in the shape of specific assertions, but they asked Fall, when he was in the city, to respond to them and he produced a number of gentlemen who know him, all of whom appeared before the committee this afternoon. These men say that Fall is a good lawyer and a member of one of the leading legal firms of the territory and he is every way competent for the place. The committee will probably recommend his confirmation.

AFTER MARTIN.

Kansas Legislators Contest His Right to a Seat in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the senate a memorial signed by 77 members of the Kansas legislature against the right of Martin to his seat as senator, and stating Ady was legally elected, was presented and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The 77 members of the Kansas legislature who ask that an investigation be made into the right of John R. Martin to a seat as senator from Kansas, say that, if these 77 members had been permitted to vote, no one would have had a majority of all the votes cast in the joint assembly and there would have been no election of a United States senator. They therefore resolved to enter a solemn protest against what they declare to be a revolutionary and illegal transaction and instructed the president of the joint assembly to appoint a committee to prepare a formal statement and an emphatic protest to the senate of the United States, which protest was the one presented to the senate to-day.

ABOUT ROACH.

The Democratic Leaders Decide What to Do in His Case.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A conference of democratic leaders was held this afternoon after the senate adjourned. After a short time Gorman went after Roach and brought him to the committee rooms, where he remained a few minutes and left with Gorman, the latter gentleman subsequently having a conference with Brier in his room. It is quite probable that some definite plan was agreed upon, but the senators who participated were very reticent and refused to talk.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Clerk Kerr Issues a List of the Men Who Will Compose It.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An official list of the members-elect of the house of representatives for the fifty-third congress, as compiled by the clerk of the house, was published to-day. The list is unusually full. Of the 355 seats, but one is vacant. This vacancy is in the Seventh Massachusetts district and was caused by the election of Representative Lodge to the senate. According to Clerk Kerr's count, the democrats will have 220 representatives, the republicans 127, and the third party 8.

NOMINATIONS.

Terrill of Texas to Turkey—Making New Judges.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president sent the senate the following nominations: A. W. Terrill of Texas, minister to Turkey; J. W. H. Hawkins of Arizona, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona; J. H. M. Wigman of Wisconsin, United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

Troops Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Captain Guthrie, sent to report on the condition of affairs at Antlers, I. T., made a report to

the war department. He regards the situation as serious. It is believed more troops will be sent to the scene.

THE CHILIAN AFFAIR.

Secretary Gresham Has Nothing to Say About It.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Gresham said this afternoon that the action of Minister Egan, in affording an asylum to two of the revolutionists in Chile, who returned to Santiago, was the subject of correspondence by the department of state, but in the absence of full information as to the facts in the case, there was nothing that he could say regarding the matter. Until that was secured the instructions for the guidance of Egan will be withheld from the public.

FOR FOREIGN AGENT.

Secretary Norton Chooses a Granger—Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Norton has tendered the position of foreign agent of the agricultural department to John Mattes, Jr., of Nebraska.

The total number of fourth class postmasters appointed to-day was 181.

Governor West Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Dominic L. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., as first deputy commissioner of pensions; Caleb W. West, of Salt Lake City, as governor of Utah.

DESPERATE MEN.

The Belgian Strikers Attack the Gendarmes—Serious Conflicts.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The strike inaugurated by labor leaders, as a protest against the rejection of the universal suffrage bill, is still spreading. In the vicinity of Mons 15,000 men are on strike. Fifteen mines and two factories in the central district are idle. At Verviers, 45 factories were compelled to close in consequence of the exodus of employees. A large and excited mob was around the chamber of deputies to-day when the session was resumed. Many of the more turbulent were arrested. While ex-Minister Woeste was returning home from the chamber a man attacked him. The man tried to escape but was caught after trying to draw a revolver on his pursuers. A savage encounter between the strikers and gendarmes occurred this evening at Quaregnon. Three thousand strikers raised a barricade to prevent the gendarmes from patrolling their beats. The gendarmes repeatedly charged the men. One gendarme, who was thrown off his horse, was maltreated by the mob. Several other gendarmes were seriously injured. The rioters afterwards attacked the shop of the butcher who supplied the gendarmes. Fatigues, near Mons, was also the scene of an encounter between the strikers and the gendarmes.

A FAILURE.

The Detroit Electrical Company Is Badly Embarrassed.

DETROIT, April 13.—A local paper says that the Detroit Electrical company is embarrassed, owing to several reasons, the principal of which is competition. The paper adds: For 14 years the concern was fairly prosperous, but two or three years ago there was a tremendous development in electric industries which involved a great deal of expensive experiment. The company raised its capital to \$100,000 and tried to keep up with the procession, but did not succeed. Then it issued \$500,000 in preferred stock and tried to place it, but the attempt was a failure. The creditors became clamorous. Hugh McMillan, president of the company, secured the company by paying and by the Central Traffic and other associations. This rate, however, will have no bearing upon the traffic from points west of the Missouri river, applying only to the old Western Passenger association territory.

MONTANA NOT IN IT.

This State Will Get No Reduced Rates to the Fair.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The committee of the Western Passenger association, which is considering the question of world's fair rates, this afternoon agreed upon rates, and at the meeting to-morrow will report in favor of a fare for the round trip of the regular rate less 20 per cent., and nothing to be added at less than 2 cents per mile. This is the same fare adopted by the Central Traffic and other associations. This rate, however, will have no bearing upon the traffic from points west of the Missouri river, applying only to the old Western Passenger association territory.

A FOUL MURDER.

Family Quarrels Lead to the Death of a Wife and a Peacemaker.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 13.—Nat Gibson, living about 10 miles west of here, killed his wife and a Mrs. Hearn, and then fired the house, which was burned, together with their dead bodies. The tragedy resulted from family quarrels, in which Mrs. Hearn, a neighbor, acted as peacemaker. A posse of citizens has started in pursuit of Gibson. The feeling against him is very bitter, and should he be caught, the chances are that he will be roughly dealt with.

SPOTTERS SPOT.

And Some Union Pacific Conductors Lose Their Heads.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

POCATELLO, April 13.—There is considerable excitement among the Union Pacific trainmen here. To-day eight old-time conductors, working out of Pocatello, were discharged, and the question is, "Who will be the next?" This division has been alive with spotters recently and this is the first result.

A Wire to China.

Vancouver, B. C., April 13.—The Chinese telegraph line has at last joined the Russian system, affording communication with the outside world.

Tents, wagon awning, wide and narrow canvas, heavy or light, jute or canvas or sacks, sample bags at M. J. Connell's.

Ira Parker's famous oil tanned buckskin gloves for heavy wear, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair, at M. J. Connell's.

SHE HOLDS THE SACK

Mrs. Partridge Will Not Let Her Husband Have Any More Money.

WHO IS IN THE WHEAT DEAL

The Identity of the Bull Crowd Remains Unknown—Pillsbury Runs Short of Cash.

CHICAGO, April 13.—May wheat sold down to 20 cents a bushel to-day, a break of 10 cents from yesterday's high point. There was a general air of "change of awful uncertainty. To many it looked as if the celebrated bull clique had abandoned the deal. This theory was not generally entertained, however. Another object in letting down the price was thought to be to encourage shorts to respond to margin calls more freely than they have for two or three days. The deal, it is asserted, is being run in absolute cold blood, and it is the determination to get every dollar out of it that can be obtained. Partridge was decidedly a lay figure to-day. He was quoted as saying that as soon as his wife returns from California he will have another million dollars in cash at his disposal. He has telegraphed for her. Those best acquainted with the inside of the situation, say that Mrs. Partridge will never put her signature to any paper involving a dollar's worth of the \$2,000,000 real estate, standing in her name, but the clique seems willing to give him a chance to raise all the cash that he can scrape together, evidently acting on the theory that the more he puts up, the more they will get. In confirmation of the theory that the plunger will get no aid from his better half, the story is told that he made him pledge himself not to speculate in any line of over a million bushels and that his son was given charge of his bank account and check book to prevent a violation of the agreement. Several times since, she has called him down on reports from the son, but the speculator has still operated beyond the limit.

There is still a great amount of speculation as to who is really behind the deal. Dresel, Morgan & Co., James R. Keene and others are most frequently mentioned. A strange coincidence is the fact that C. J. Kerhew is in the city. He is the man who was one of the principal brokers in the big Harper wheat deal in 1887 and occupied the same position that the Cudahys do in the present operation. This is the first time that he has been back since then. A Pillsbury arrived from Minneapolis during the day and made several trips between the offices of his brokers and the Cudahys. It was reported that he was settling up as much as \$500,000 bushels and had not brought money enough with him and had to make a big draft on his English partners.

TO HELP OUT.

English Dock Laborers Will Strike Out of Sympathy.

LONDON, April 13.—Danger of a failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock union at all the principal points in the kingdom, greatly delaying loading and discharging of cargoes. The dock laborers of Liverpool made a demand of the ship federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. The general belief is the shippers' federation will not grant the demands and will make a test of their strength with the union. Work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

IT DIDN'T PAY.

A Highway Robber Who Got Only \$60 Will Spend Ten Years at Deer Lodge.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

BOULDER, April 13.—Henry Arhenhold got ten years in the penitentiary to-day, in the district court. He held up a man named Lafontaine, near Mountain City, a year or so ago, and got about \$80. Arhenhold was arrested in Helena some time ago and brought here, with the foregoing results.

ARBITRATED.

The New York Cutlers' Strike Settled by Agreement.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The conference between the committee of the clothing manufacturers and their locked-out cutters last night continued till long after midnight. It is understood a basis of agreement was practically agreed on. A meeting will be held this afternoon to perfect arrangements.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

North Dakota Passes Through a Season of Floods to an Ice Gorge.

FARGO, N. D., April 13.—The temperature fell to 11 above zero last night. The snowfall ceased at noon to-day. The ice is badly jammed between here and Grand Forks. A gang of men is trying to break up the big flow with dynamite. The temperature is still below the freezing point.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A Valuable Horse Breeding Establishment Ruined.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—The barn of Charles Reed, a prominent horseman of this state, near Gallatin, was struck by lightning last night, and 25 brood mares, in foal by the celebrated horse, St. Blaise, were instantly killed. The loss is over \$100,000.

The cloak department at M. J. Connell's shows a very handsome lot of misses' dresses in the very newest styles, either in washing or woolen dresses, a few children's coats and capes in great variety. Call and see them.

A Japanese Town Destroyed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 13.—Japanese advice state that in a fire in Kawagayeebo, near Tokio, 2,000 houses were destroyed and several persons killed. The list of injured is large.

You will find a most complete line of hosiery in all grades at M. J. Connell's. Their ladies' hose has been well bought and every piece is a telling quality. Their boys' extra heavy hose, three pairs for \$1, are a boon to mothers.